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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the delegation of the Italian Communist Party

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, Respected and Beloved Leader,

Receives Italian Communist Party Delegation

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on November 3 the delegation of the Italian Communist Party.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Comrade Emanuele Macaluso, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party, Member of the Directorate and Deputy to the Parliament, and his wife Comrade Maria Felice Monroy; members of the delegation Comrade Antonio Roasio, Member of the ICP CC and President of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Comrade Pompeo Colajanni, Member of the Central Control Commission of the ICP and former partisan commander; Comrade Giovanni Torri, Member of the ICP CC and Secretary of the Brescia City Federation; Comrade Gabriella Salvietti, Member of the ICP CC and Secretary of the Lebole Factory Committee of the ICP; Comrade Giuseppe Boffa, Editor of **L'Unita**, organ of the ICP CC; and Comrade Angelo Flemmia, Member of the Fiat-Modena Factory Committee of the ICP.

Present were Comrade Kim Dong Gyu, Member of the Political Committee, and Secretary, of the WPK CC; Kim Yong Nam, Member of the WPK CC and Director of a Department of the WPK CC; and Kang Gwan Son, Secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Union.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the guests in a comradely and friendly atmosphere.

He arranged a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

President KIM IL SUNG Sends Gifts to Mauritanian and Senegalese Presidents

Grand ceremonies for conveying precious gifts from the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to Moktar Ould Daddah, President of Mauritania, and to Leopold Sedar Senghor, President of Senegal, were held in Dakar and Nouakchott.

The ceremony at Dakar was addressed by DPRK Ambassador to Senegal Hwang Chol Su and Department Director of the Ministry of Planning and Cooperation of Senegal Randing Sane.

In his speech, Randing Sane said that the gifts sent by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung would greatly contribute to strengthening and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the two countries and expressed profound thanks to him for these precious gifts.

At the ceremony at Nouakchott, Abdallahi Ould Bah, Minister of Health and Public Works of Mauritania, received the gifts entrusted by his President. After accepting the gifts, he said:

"Our people extend sincere thanks to President Kim Il Sung for these precious gifts sent in the most difficult period. These are a most effective assistance to us and an expression of powerful solidarity.

"I, in the name of the government, extend warm thanks to President Kim Il Sung".

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from Comrade **Mao Tsetung**, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Comrade **Tung Pi-wu**, Acting Chairman of the People's Republic of China, Comrade **Chu Teh**, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the PRC, and Comrade **Chou En-lai**, Premier of the State Council of the PRC, in reply to their message of greetings sent on the 24th anniversary of the founding of the PRC.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK, received a message from Comrade **Enver Hoxha**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers' Party, replying to his message of greetings on the latter's 65th birthday.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a telegram from **Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr**, President of the Republic of Iraq, in reply to his telegram expressing support and solidarity to the Iraqi government's decisive measure of nationalizing again U.S. monopoly petroleum companies on October 7 last.

"A Historic Speech Terrifying U.S. Imperialism and Its Stooges", "A Programmatic Guiding Principle in Struggle for World Peace"

President KIM IL SUNG's October 28 Speech Finds Echoes in the World

Foreigners Send Acclamation

The historic speech made by the great revolutionary leader President Kim Il Sung on October 28 has called forth lively response among foreigners.

Masao Fukushima, Professor of Waseda University in Japan, had this to say:

The speech reflects a lofty stand of President Kim Il Sung to achieve by all means the country's reunification, the ardent desire of the entire Korean people. It is a historic speech that shows a programmatic guiding principle to be observed by the world people in their vigorous struggle for peace and social progress.

President Kim Il Sung made a perspicuous analysis of a series of problems arising today in the endeavour for Korea's reunification, and said:

"We can achieve peaceful reunification only through struggle; we can make no compromise whatsoever with the splittists."

I fully support the principled stand clarified by President Kim Il Sung.

This speech is a programme clearly indicating the road to be followed by the world people in their struggle against imperialism. It proves a heavy blow to the imperialists who indulge in war while resorting to double-dealing tactics.

Saburo Kuroki, Professor of Waseda University, stressed that the speech of President Kim Il Sung serves as a progtammatic document that terrifies the wicked and cunning U.S. imperialists and their stooges and greatly encourages the Korean people fighting for national reunification as well as the oppressed democratic forces of the world struggling for liberation.

He quoted President Kim Il Sung as saying:

"...we consider that one should not evade struggle against imperialism and take to capitulationism for the reason of preserving peace and should not try to obtain security through unprincipled compromise with imperialism."

These words of the President carry his firm *Juche*-oriented, anti-imperialist stand—the steadfast basic stand implying that not a slightest illusion about imperialism should be harboured nor expectation be placed on it and that all anti-imperialist forces should be welded together and pressure be exerted to bear upon it by the united efforts so as to take the initiative in winning peace.

Abraham Mekuria, a public official of the Ethiopian Government, said:

I express my full sympathy with the speech of President Kim Il Sung which gives encouragement to the fighting people. The struggle Korean people have been waging for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, their unanimous desire, standing face to face with U.S. imperialism, conforms fully to our struggle against the imperialists who are hell-bent on aggression and subjugation. I am against creation of "two Koreas" and strongly hold that the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea as is required by the decision of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States.

Robert Jackson, U.S. economist, said:

I actively support the speech made by President Kim Il Sung on October 28. As was made clear by him in the speech, the proposal for two Korea's admission to the UN, I think, runs diametrically counter to the July 4 North-South Joint Statement which stipulates that the reunification be achieved independently on the principle of great national unity in a peaceful way without relying upon outside forces. The manoeuvres for creating "two Koreas" should be thwarted and Korea be reunified independently and peacefully by the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

Foreign Press Gives Wide Publicity

Newspapers and news agencies of foreign countries are widely introducing the historic speech made by the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on October 28.

The Japanese daily **Yomiuri Shimbun** on October 30 carried a portrait of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and printed a detailed summary of the speech and an explanation under the block-letter titles "We should unfold a struggle, not remaining an onlooker to the crisis of Korea's division" and "President Kim Il Sung makes an important speech".

That day **Asahi Shimbun** also carried a detailed summary of his speech under the bannerline title "No compromise with national splittists".

Reporting the summary of the speech, on October 29, the Japanese **Jiji News Agency** introduced in detail the part of the speech.

The TV and two other broadcasting stations of Iraq, Radio Palestine, the UAR paper **Al Gumhuria**, **UPI**, **AP** and **Reuter** also reported detailed gists of the historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

EDITORIAL

Great Programme for Reunification of Korea and for Victory of Cause of Anti-Imperialist Struggle and World Peace

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a historic speech at the Pyongyang mass meeting held on October 28 in welcome of the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic led by Comrade Todor Zhivkov.

In his speech the leader gave Marxist-Leninist answers to the question of reunification of our country and a series of problems arising in the field of international relations.

In his speech the leader clearly indicated the path for leading our people to the victory of the cause of national reunification.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The present situation urgently demands that we should further intensify the struggle against the splittists at home and abroad—the traitors and the foreign forces of aggression—in order to accelerate peaceful reunification."

Reunification can be attained only through a struggle against those opposing it.

This is clearly proved by the history of struggle our people have waged constantly up to date to achieve the country's independent and peaceful reunification and, especially, by the whole course of the tireless efforts we have made to bring the agreed points to realization since the north-south joint statement was published.

Last year the north-south joint statement whose keynote is to settle the question of national reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity was made public and the dialogue was materialized between the north and the south thanks to the consistent efforts of our Party and the Government of the Republic to realize the urgent desire of the nation for reunification.

Owing to the nation-splitting policy of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the north-south dialogue has been driven to a deadlock and the agreed points of the joint statement have not been carried into practice.

We set it as the supreme task of our nation to get rid of split and achieve the complete reunification and independence of the country and have made all sincere efforts for its realization. But the U.S. and Japanese aggressive forces have plotted to take hold of south Korea and the traitors of south Korea, their hirelings, have tried to gratify their lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for selling off the country and the nation to the foreign aggressors.

The south Korean authorities who are intriguing to fix the split by using dialogue as a shield for maintenance of the status quo have reduced to a mere scrap of paper the joint statement they themselves signed in approval and refused to accept all the realistic and reasonable proposals we had made to improve and develop the north-south relations and accelerate the cause of national reunification. They even turned down the new five-point programme of national reunification we advanced on June 23 out of the sincere desire for the peaceful national reunification and, together with the U.S. and Japanese reactionaries, brought up before the United Nations a proposal for simultaneous entry of north and south Korea in the U.N. in an attempt to completely split our country into two parts forever.

Owing to this, today our people are facing a grave difficulty in which we are standing at the crossroads—the permanent division of the nation or its reunification.

Under this condition, it is impossible to accomplish the reunification cause without smashing the splitting manoeuvres of the traitors and foreign aggressor forces through an intensified struggle against them.

Today the internal and external situation is developing further in favour of our people fighting for reunification.

The successes attained by our people in the building of socialism in the northern half provide a firm political foundation for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The patriotic, democratic forces of south Korea demanding democracy and reunification are growing incessantly even under the brutal suppression by the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and are further isolating the present ruling circles and menacing their anti-popular, reactionary ruling position.

As the resolution of the Fourth Summit Conference of Non-Aligned States held some time ago shows, our people's struggle against aggression and interference by outside forces and for national reunification is enlisting positive support and encouragement from many countries and people as the days go by.

Our people will surely achieve the historic cause of national reunification, turning to account the prevailing favourable conditions.

It is an important task set before the U.N. to correctly reflect the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the demands of the times.

This year's session of the U.N. General Assembly should reject the proposal for simultaneous entry into the U.N. by two Koreas and take measures to dissolve the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" and strip the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops in south Korea of the "U.N. forces" helmets and make them withdraw.

Only by so doing can the United Nations become true to its Charter, not playing again into the hands of the United States as in the past.

In his recent speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also gave a correct solution to the principled problems in developing the anti-imperialist, revolutionary cause of the world people.

In his speech the leader said:

"In the field of international relations, too, all the revolutionary forces of the world should firmly unite and continue to wage a stubborn struggle against imperialism if they are to win the victory of the common cause of peace and democracy, national independence and socialism."

Today, in the international arena Imperialism is weakening and going downhill with each passing day, whereas the anti-imperialist forces are growing in scope and strength and the international balance of forces is turning further in favour of the revolution and accordingly the trend of the times toward peace and peaceful cooperation is growing.

But this does not mean that the cause of peace and democracy, and national independence and socialism can be achieved apart from the struggle against imperialism.

If one evades the struggle against imperialism and makes unprincipled compromise with imperialism for the reason of preserving peace, it will only result in disturbing peace.

Today the imperialists are stepping up aggression, intervention and subversive activities everywhere in the world persistently resorting to counter-revolutionary double-edged tactics and advertizing "peace" as their position is growing still worse. For peace and independence and progress, one should see through false peace of the imperialists, keep a high degree of vigilance against their acts of aggression and war and wage a determined struggle against them, thereby compelling them to come out to the road of peace.

The leader taught us that the people should solve the urgent questions arising before them in the struggle against imperialism in conformity with their national will and interests. Thus he gave solutions to one of the important principled problems arising in developing the anti-imperialist struggle as a whole.

The problems of each country should be independently settled according to the will and interests of the people, masters of that country. The major problems pending solution in the world today have been caused, by nature, by the foreign imperialist aggression and intervention against other peoples. The case is the same with the Arab and Indochinese problems.

The only way for the correct solution of these questions is to chop off the hand of illegal aggression and intervention stretched by the imperialist forces to these countries and respect the interests and will of the people of these countries.

In his speech the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that for the development of the anti-imperialist struggle, the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries should be strengthened and all the anti-imperialist forces of the world should unite, and taught that such unity should be based on the principle of independence.

Indeed, the October 28 speech of the leader embodies his high sense of revolutionary responsibility for the revolutionary cause in our country and the world and his indomitable revolutionary will against imperialism and it is a historic document of epochal significance in accelerating Korea's reunification, the victory of the cause of the people's anti-imperialist struggle and the cause of world peace.

We are convinced that the peoples of all countries who love justice will deal a decisive blow at the south Korean splittists, fascist rulers, and the imperialist aggressors who are manoeuvring to perpetuate Korea's split and suppressing and killing south Korean people by brutal methods, and will extend more active support and encouragement to our people in the struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

In the future, too, our Party and our people, holding aloft the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialist struggle, will resolutely fight for peace and democracy, national independence and the victory of socialism in unity with the peoples of the socialist countries, the world working class, the tri-continental peoples and all the progressive peoples the world over.

Ever-victorious is the cause of the anti-imperialist struggle of the people.

Furnace No.1 of Hwanghae Iron Works Reconstructed and Expanded

Furnace No. 1 of the Hwanghae Iron Works was reconstructed and expanded with modern techniques and began to produce molten iron.

On August 20 last, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung assigned to the steelmakers of the Hwanghae Iron Works an honourable task to enlarge furnace No. 1 and reconstruct it with modern equipment.

Thanks to the vigorous labour campaign of the builders who had risen as one bearing deep in mind the leader's teaching and to the active support of the machine-building factories in all parts of the country, the furnace was reconstructed and expanded in a short space of time.

More modern facilities were installed in the furnace and the system of automation and remote control introduced in its management and operation. The furnace was commissioned on October 31.

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung offering his men a bowl of parched rice flour, his ration

"A Bowl of Parched Rice Flour"

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung looked after his men with the gentle affection of a real father during the period of the arduous march.

This happened one day when the KPRA units were on the arduous march. Comrade Commander skipped many meals then. Concerned about his health, the orderlies presented him with a bowl of parched rice flour collected from their knapsacks. But he portioned it out to the young orderlies and told them to eat it as if eating as much as one *mal*.

Looking back on the unforgettable days, an anti-Japanese fighter said:

"Feeling a lump in my throat, I could not take the parched rice flour mixed in water. I was not the only one but all the rest of us felt the same way.

"He told us to eat the bowlful of parched rice flour as if eating as much as one *mal*. We knew full well that even thousands or tens of thousands of *mal* of food could never equal the parched rice flour because it carried the boundless love as seen from his words.

"It goes without saying that happiness and emotion cannot be measured with any amount of material wealth as a criterion. But I dare say that none of the delicacies served the exploiters can ever taste as good as that little bit of parched rice flour we had at that time.

"It is because that a bowl of parched rice flour was the precious, revolutionary pabulum and was filled with the valuable nourishment of the revolution, which Comrade Commander gave us to bring us up into men with the spirit of self-sacrificing service for the fatherland and the deep affection for the inferior."

The paternal love and meticulous care of the fatherly leader Comrade Kim Il Sung for his men constituted the important source of strength that welded together the units of the KPRA as one in body and mind and brought them to win battles in defiance of any hardships.

100-Day Arduous March

In Memory of the "Arduous March" Made 35 Years Ago

The main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army under the personal command of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung left Nanpaitzu in early December 1938 and triumphantly marched to the northern border area of our country till early April the following year, that is, for over 100 days. Thirty-five years have passed since this arduous march.

In the years of the anti-Japanese armed struggle not a day passed without witnessing severe trials, but this march was the hardest of all those trials.

In those days the Japanese imperialists were making desperate efforts to expand the war of aggression on the continent. In an attempt to "make their rear stable" they launched large-scale overall "punitive operations" against the KPRA, while resorting to the unheard-of fascist suppression, destroying such revolutionary organization as the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland and jailing and killing many revolutionaries and patriots at random. Some people were scared and dispirited by the enemy's repression, saying: "Korea will never have a chance of survival".

True, the advancement of the Korean revolution was hung in the balance.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, basing himself on a profound analysis of the prevailing situation, convened the Nanpaitzu Meeting in November 1938 and set forth a new strategic and tactical line of taking the initiative in smashing the enemy's vicious reactionary offensive and of ensuring a continued upsurge in the Korean revolution.

After the meeting he left Nanpaitzu and personally led the KPRA main force on the arduous march to the homeland.

The march met with hardships from the start.

The Japanese imperialists put large units 200,000 strong into action. They even mobilized planes. Their chief aim was to "attack" the Headquarters of the KPRA.

The enemy swooped down tenaciously on the KPRA units from all sides, combining the tactics of the deployment of troops at strongposts and that of long-distance pursuit.

The KPRA men had to fight a fierce battle against the on-coming enemy scores of times a day, forcing their way through breast-deep snow under the frost of 40 degrees below zero. They felt their bodies numb all over. To top it all, food ran out. They marched on empty stomachs for days on end, stuffing snow into their mouths.

The arduousness was beyond imagination, indeed.

Frantic attack by the enemy, biting frost and hunger, however, could not break the iron-strong will of the KPRA men, nor could bar their onward march to the homeland.

It was the great revolutionary ideas of Comrade Kim Il Sung and his wise guidance that enabled the KPRA men to make their way bravely through all kinds of difficulties.

He himself stood in the van of the arduous march, educating the KPRA men in the indomitable revolutionary spirit and revolutionary optimism. And he elaborated still more the guerilla tactics created by himself, to meet the requirement of the prevailing situation. In this way he paved the way to victory, frustrating the enemy's attempt at every step.

He inspected the marching columns from the rear to the van, helping and encouraging the men who looked much in distress. He gave a few grains of maize, his food ration, to his men.

The incident of the "bowl of parched rice flour" took place in this period.

Boundlessly moved and inspired by the great affection shown by the leader for them, the KPRA men carried through his orders and instructions to the end under whatever adverse circumstances and defended with their lives the Headquarters of the Revolution where he was. One of typical examples was that Regimental Commander O Jung Hup drew off the enemy to his unit disguised as the Headquarters and thus defended it braving great danger involved.

The self-sacrificing efforts to safeguard the leader and the rock-firm unity around him constituted the firm guarantee that led the KPRA men to win the great victory by overcoming many difficulties and trials in the way of the arduous march.

The KPRA units under the command of the leader triumphantly reached the destination in early April 1939 after the arduous march.

The arduous march resulted in shining victory. It was the splendid victory for Comrade Kim Il Sung's great revolutionary idea, the *Juche* idea that the Korean people should carry out the Korean revolution to the end by their own efforts under their own responsibility, and the resplendent victory of his strategy and tactics of genius and his superb art of command. The arduous march was a great march which neutralized the Japanese imperialists' "large-scale winter mopping-up campaign" and inflicted serious defeat, political and military, on the enemy, and which demonstrated once again the invincibility of the KPRA.

True, the over-100-day arduous march made by the main force of the KPRA under the wise guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung was a great victorious march that saved the Korean revolution from the crisis and precipitated national liberation. It was a glorious path that linked up with the broad way taken by present-day Chollima Korea.

Kim Gwang Su

Ingenious Guerilla Tactics

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung smashed the enemy's every attempt to "wipe out" the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and opened up the road of victory, by skillfully employing diversified guerilla tactics during the period of the arduous march.

The leader would lure the enemy out of one place and crush them. He drew them off small force and made surprise attacks on them. He would make the enemy fight among themselves by quickly slipping into and out of the midst of the enemy. He pretended to move far but came back right under the nose of the enemy. In this way he masterfully employed superb tactics.

When the enemy concentrated on areas of dense forest, he would move his units to hilly areas, and when the enemy appeared in the hilly areas, he would move the guerillas into the forest. Thus, keeping the course of his units hidden out of the enemy's sight, he made the enemy utterly exhausted, swooped down on them and knocked them out.

At a time when the KPRA units arrived in the area of Changpai, a border area, the enemy attacked the guerillas by reinforcing their force scores of times. At the moment the leader ordered his units to move in three directions and thus dispersed the enemy strength. Meanwhile, by adopting such a bold tactics as to make simultaneous attacks upon the Chitaokou Lumber Station and several other points in the enemy's rear, he threw into great confusion the enemy who was pursuing the guerillas through dense forest. When he found the guerillas exhausted, he made them follow the trail of footprints left by the enemy on the snow and gave them time to rest hidden under the snow after slipping out of the course agilely.

Thanks to the leader's gifted strategy and tactics and outstanding art of command, the guerillas could administer smashing blows to tens of thousands of the on-coming enemy in the face of great difficulties and made the arduous yet glorious march towards the homeland to win victory.

It happened in the period of the arduous march.

Comrade Choe Chung Guk, one of the commanding officers of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, was informed that large enemy troops were massed to attack the Headquarters of the Revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was. He told the cadres of his unit with a grave countenance:

"...Comrades, the Headquarters is in a dangerous situation. The enemy has already smelt out that the Headquarters is marching to the homeland. The main divisions of the Kwantung Army and fifteen brigades of the puppet Manchukuo Army have been brought into action.

"According to available informations, this enemy force is now being deployed closer to the areas of Mt. Paekdu-san in the homeland toward which Comrade Commander is leading the main force.

"I was told that the enemy units we knocked down at Hulsongchon last night was also supposed to leave for Changpai in a few days.

"Comrades, let us protect the Headquarters at the cost of our lives. The Headquarters of the Korean Revolution where is Comrade Commander is the heart of our people and the beacon for all hopes.

"There is no other weightier task for us KPRA men to carry out than to defend the Headquarters of the Revolution.

"Comrade Commander has left for the homeland to save the revolutionaries and people there from the serious danger and to sow the new seed of struggle among them. So, we must knock out the enemy sent to operate against the Headquarters, come what may."

It also happened during the arduous march. Regimental Commander O Jung Hup was drawing the enemy towards his unit to keep him away from the Headquarters where Comrade Kim Il Sung was and thus defend it. He said to his men:

"We are now fighting against the enemy under the most difficult conditions.

"If we shake him off here on account of the hardships, he will surely concentrate on the Headquarters.

"How can we allow ourselves to do that, whatever great difficulties we may be in? As long as we remain alive, we can never allow ourselves to do so.

"Comrades, let's all cheer up and fight to protect the Headquarters!"

As seen above, the KPRA men devoted their all to the struggle for the defence of the Headquarters of the Revolution where the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was.

To Defend the Headquarters

Men of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army luring the enemy elsewhere and wiping him out to defend the Headquarters of the Revolution

Foreign Dailies Carry Reminiscences of the Anti-Japanese Guerillas

The Kuwaiti daily **Al Kagas** printed the anti-Japanese guerilla's reminiscences "Defend the Revolutionary Banner to the End" which tells about the great revolutionary ideas and outstanding strategy and tactics of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sagacity of his leadership and his lofty virtues, according to a foreign report.

The daily carried a picture of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung working out a great plan for the restoration of the fatherland.

The Pakistani daily **Sun** published the reminiscences "He Personally Visits the Dormitory of Timber Workers."

A joint communique on the visit of the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was made public in Pyongyang. Follows the full text of the joint communique:

Joint Communique on Visit of BPR Party and Government Delegation to DPRK

At the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 24 to 29, 1973.

The Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic visited industrial enterprises and educational and cultural institutions in Pyongyang city and South Hamgyong Province, had friendly meetings with the working people and acquainted itself with the life and successes of the Korean people.

Wherever it went the delegation was accorded a cordial and sincere welcome and hospitality, an expression of the genuine sentiments of friendship cherished by the Korean people towards the Bulgarian people.

Talks were held between the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Present at the talks on the Korean side were Comrade General O Jin U, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Chief of the General Staff of the Korean People's Army; Comrade Choe Jae U, Alternate Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Vice-Premier of the Administration Council; Comrade Ho Dam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council and Foreign Minister; Comrade Kim Yong Nam, Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Director of a Department of the Party Central Committee; Comrade Li Chang Son, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of Culture and Art; and Comrade Li Jong Hwan, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

Present on the Bulgarian side were Comrade Pencho Kubadinski, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Comrade Peter Mladenov, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Foreign Minister; Comrade Colonel General Atanas Semerdzhiyev, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party, First Vice-Minister of People's Defence and Chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army; Comrade Pantelei Zarev, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Comrade Milko Balev, Member of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Director of the First Secretariat of the Party Central Committee; and Comrade Yancho Georgiyev, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Bulgarian People's Republic to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The two delegations informed each other of the situation of their respective countries and exchanged views on the relations between the two countries and on a number of international problems of common concern.

The Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic expressed satisfaction with the fact that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Parties, governments and peoples of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Bulgarian People's Republic are strengthening and developing excellently with each passing day in conformity with the interests of the unity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Pointing to the great significance of studying each other's experiences in the socialist construction, the two sides reached agreement on briskly exchanging information with each other in various fields and strengthening contacts and ties between the two Parties and two countries in future.

The two delegations agreed to further develop economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the two countries and entrusted the Korea-Bulgaria Intergovernmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee to work out a long-term plan on economic cooperation between the two countries and sign pertinent agreements.

The Bulgarian side congratulated the Korean people on the fact that they have converted their once backward country into a socialist industrial state with a modern industry and developed rural economy in a brief period by vigorously pushing forward the socialist revolution and construction under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and that the international authority of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has risen more sharply in recent years and wished the Korean people greater successes in the future endeavours for expediting the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and the three major tasks of the technical revolution and accelerating the complete victory of socialism in accordance with the grandiose programme put forward at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Bulgarian side reclarified its support to the consistent line of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and, especially, to the new five-point programme of national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung on June 23 last and stressed that the south Korean authorities should accept this just proposal for the reunification of Korea.

The Bulgarian side denounced the machinations of imperialism and its lackeys to freeze the division of Korea and create two Koreas by bringing forth the proposal on the simultaneous UN membership for two Koreas and held that the right of the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea to use the UN flag should be abolished and they be withdrawn and the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea" be dissolved without delay.

It also denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist repression and terrorist acts in south Korea against the people demanding freedom, democracy and the reunification of the country and held that an end should be put to them.

The Korean side expressed thanks to the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Government of the Bulgarian People's Republic and the Bulgarian people for their material and moral help to the Korean people's struggle in the past Fatherland Liberation War and in the period of the postwar rehabilitation and construction and for their support to the struggle of the Korean people for the socialist construction and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The Korean side congratulated the Bulgarian people on the fact that under the leadership of the Bulgarian Communist Party they have converted Bulgaria into a socialist country which has a developed industry and cooperativized modern rural economy and has achieved fine successes in the fields of science, culture and arts and wished them still greater success in their future struggle for translating into practice the programme of the Bulgarian Communist Party for building a developed socialist society in the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The Korean side expressed support to the peace-loving, constructive policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic, a policy designed to establish good-neighbour relations in the Balkans and consolidate peace and security in Europe and the world.

The Bulgarian side expressed thanks to the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people for their support to the socialist construction in Bulgaria and to the peace-loving foreign policy of the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The two sides appreciated that thanks to the positive struggle of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and working-class movement, the national liberation movement and the progressive and democratic forces, the present international situation is turning in favour of peace, national independence, social progress, democracy and socialism. The socialist countries are playing an important part in the relaxation of the international tension.

The two sides stressed that it is necessary for all the anti-imperialist forces of the world to unite more closely and wage a joint struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for defending peace.

The two sides manifested their determination to strive further to strengthen the unity, cohesion and mutual cooperation among the socialist countries and the Communist and Workers' Parties on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and positively support the national liberation struggle of the peoples.

The two sides expressed the readiness to establish in the future state and political, economic and cultural relations with countries with differing social sys-

(Continued on Page 4)

Personally Establishing Taean Work System

Today a great upsurge is being effected continually in our socialist construction.

Every day miracles are wrought and innovations made in all domains and units of the national economy and new speeds created everywhere.

Whenever I see the tremendous successes, I impressively look back upon the year of 1961 when the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung came to our Taean Electrical Machinery Plant and set up a new system of industrial management.

The socialist transformation of production relations had already been completed and overall technological reconstruction of the country was briskly under way at that time. The productive forces were developing at a very high rate, the scope of production was being expanded rapidly and the structure of industry and its inter-branch links also became more complex in our country.

But the ministries and bureaus, to say nothing of the leading personnel of the factories and enterprises throughout the country, failed to give guidance in keeping with the new circumstances.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to take the fullest advantages of the socialist economic system and build socialism and communism successfully after the socialist reorganization of production relations has been effected, we must work constantly to improve the guidance and management of our national economy."

Proceeding from this requirement, the leader convened the Second Enlarged Plenary Meeting of the Fourth Central Committee of the Party in November 1961 and set forth the policy of improving the economic guidance and the management and operation of the enterprises to suit the new circumstances by thoroughly applying the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method and, in order to tackle this matter he came to our factory. From December 6 that year he deeply acquainted himself with the actual state of affairs at our plant as regards labour power, equipment and materials as well as the management apparatus and the guidance system of our plant. And saying that the manager had sole authority to decide all matters in the factory, he introduced a new system so that all the management activities could be conducted under the collective leadership of the factory Party committee.

Thus the Party committee was made to steer economic activities by collectively discussing and deciding upon orientations and ways and means for settling important questions arising in economic work in each period, and directing and supervising their implementation.

At the same time, it was made to attend scrupulously to Party organizational work and ideological education so that all the working people were actively mobilized for carrying out the revolutionary tasks.

This made it possible to eliminate the subjectivity and arbitrariness of individuals in enterprise management and to enlist collective wisdom in managing the large-scale, modern, socialist economy efficiently. Moreover, it enabled the broad masses to use initiative and be more active in production as befitted the masters of the country.

The leader did away with the irrationality caused by the separation of technical guidance and production guidance and enabled us to co-ordinate technical and productive guidance.

Under the old system, the manager laid stress on the fulfilment of the production assignments and showed less concern about technical preparations and the chief engineer put emphasis on technical preparations and paid less attention to the fulfilment of the production plan.

During his on-the-spot guidance the leader penetrated deep into this matter and introduced a new system under which chief engineer as first acting director gave unified, intensive guidance to all sections concerned with production from planning and technical preparations to the guidance of the production processes. And he taught the ways for thoroughly implementing the mass line in working out the plans.

He also settled the question whose solution was most impatiently awaited by the producers. Under the old guidance system the ministries and bureaus issued memos but assumed no responsibility for supplying materials; so the producers could do their work only when they themselves got hold of necessary raw materials and other supplies.

The leader said that this was not the socialist method but a survival of the capitalist method. And he set up a new material supply system.

Under the new material supply system the higher levels directly supply materials to the lower beforehand to ensure production well.

Besides, the leader newly established a supply-service system.

Afterwards, we worked hard correctly embodying the mass line and the scientific principles in enterprise management as required by the new system.

We concentrated all our efforts on production, superiors and subordinates and producers learning from and teaching each other, helping each other and uniting in a comradely manner.

The new work system displayed great superiority and vitality.

This found a concentric expression in the fact that we fulfilled the production plan for 1962, nearly 40 per cent higher than that of 1961, more than two months ahead of schedule.

In November 1962 when we were rejoicing over our proud successes, the leader again visited our factory. He made a comprehensive analysis of the superiority of the new work system confirmed through practice and generalized the Taean work system throughout the country.

Today in the sphere of industry, the outdated method of enterprise management has completely disappeared and the Taean work system containing many new features of communist industrial management has firmly been established in an allround way.

Sin Su Gun

100,000 kva large-sized transformer produced at the Chollima Taean Electrical Machinery Plant

FACTS AND FIGURES

The Taean work system, a new socialist form of economic management, which was established by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, is displaying great vitality.

This can be seen in the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant. During the period from 1962 following the establishment of new system up to now, production increased at a high rate of 20-25 per cent every year.

By 1970, the output of electric motors grew 2.1 times as against 1961, transformers 3.8 times and generators 7.8 times.

In the past the plant could not even make a simple motor properly. But now it produces massive electric machines, big or small, such as large-size hydraulic power generators, 100,000 kva transformers and electric motors by its own technique and strength. Thus it is able to meet the ever-growing needs of the national economy.

This amazing progress does not confine to the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant alone.

In recent years additional huge funds have gone to the defence building because the aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists became more undisguised. But our economy has continuously developed at a high tempo. Between 1961 and 1970, it showed an annual increase of 12.8 per cent.

Combined drilling machines of new type introduced at the Hakpo Colliery help miners to work easily and overfulfil their daily assignments

Work Becomes Easier, Production Increases

A Visit to Ryongdae Colliery

Some time ago I visited the Ryongdae Colliery, a leading coal production centre in the western area of our country.

Faithful to the programmatic teaching given by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in his New Year address this year, the coal miners there were effecting a great revolutionary upsurge in coal production by realizing the comprehensive mechanization of work processes of the colliery.

I proceeded first to the open-face pit which had already fulfilled the annual plan before October 10, the founding anniversary of the Workers' Party of Korea.

It was shortly after a big blast that I reached there. 25-ton heavy duty lorries, 300 hp bulldozers and medium and small-sized bulldozers and tens of excavators were seen transporting coal unceasingly and demolishing a coal mountain with roaring sounds.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the extractive industries we must actively introduce mechanization and comprehensive mechanization in pit work in the existing coal and ore mines to increase production. On the other hand, we must secure enough reserves of deposits and extensively develop new coal and ore mines. To do so, we must step up geological survey."

To implement the programmatic teaching given by the leader, the coal miners actively introduced modern mining facilities and advanced work methods. On the other hand, they devised new machines and equipment suited to the actual conditions of the colliery by strengthening the creative cooperation between the workers and technicians and applied them to production.

Beginning with this year, they actively enlarged and modernized the equipment of the colliery. On the other hand, they invented small-sized electric cars for loading dirt and knocked-down props made of iron and introduced tens of new technical innovation proposals into production to markedly increase their work efficiency.

When I was looking at modern machines levelling the big coal mountain, a leading worker of the pit said:

"As you see, the great leader's far-sighted plan for freeing the colliers from arduous and labour-consuming work is successfully being materialized in our pit. Before liberation, the coal miners were forced to do slave labour, cutting coal with hoes and carrying it on their backs. But we are now doing all our work with machines effectively and joyously".

Led by the chief engineer, I looked round the underground stope. Passing the electric car pit lighted throughout with fluorescent lamps, I went as far as a hewing face where tunnelling was in full swing. I could see a truck with rock drills operating there. It was "Ryongdae No. 6".

The chief of the pit told me that comprehensive mechanization was completely realized in tunnelling and dirt loading operation by introducing various automatic loading machines, new type trucks with rock drills and other diggers and that the tunnelling speed doubled.

Thanks to the labour campaign of the tunnelling workers, the colliery, he added, keeps capital tunnelling ahead of hewing for three and a half years and preparatory tunnelling over ten months.

The workers at the cutting sites were also waging a spark-flying labour campaign to increase coal output.

In the past, it used to take an hour to erect a set of props though all workers at the cutting sites tackled the job. But now a single operator can erect them within ten minutes easily, operating a button-push machine. They completely mechanized the prop removing operation by introducing a new device ten times as efficient as the previous one.

By applying new tunnelling machines and the advanced wall-cutting method, they increased production efficiency by 25 per cent while reducing the labour power by 30 per cent.

Comprehensive mechanization of the transportation system has also been wound up.

The carrying operations in the electric car pit and the transportation by belt conveyor in other pits are done by the unitary control system based on high frequency communication.

In the first two years of the Six-Year Plan (1971-76), the colliery increased the annual coal output 1.2 times on the average.

As of the end of August this year, the colliery already turned out more of coal than last year.

The workers of the colliery are now striving hard to increase the coal output 1.5 times by the year-end as against last year.

When I went to the coal yard I could see coal, food of industry, falling down in torrents. It seemed as if demonstrating the labour achievements of the coal miners who were making all efforts to implement the leader's teaching to supply more of coal to all the domains of the national economy.

Han Su Chon

Introducing Remote Control System

Upholding the banner of three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our working class have energetically waged the technical innovation movement to introduce automation in the national economy and achieved fresh successes in this respect.

Workers of the irrigation control station, Mangyongdae District, Pyongyang succeeded in automating the operation of six pumping stations under the creative cooperation with scientists and introducing the remote-control system in ten large pumps. In the control room, operator handles the pumps at 2-4 kilometres distance. He can observe correctly the amount of pumped water, electric current in motors and other movements of pumping machines.

The remote-control system in water pumping is of great significance in carrying out the technical revolution in our rural areas, because it makes much contribution to economizing in labour power and helps put the irrigation service on scientific basis.

In the Nampo Smeltery, too, the remote-control system has been introduced in overhead type of cranes. The workers of the plant made 65 kinds of automation elements and thousands of parts for themselves by displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. After many experiments, they succeeded in manufacturing the remote-control setup. Formerly the operator had to handle the crane, affected by heat but now he controls it, by operating a series of buttons.

Control room of the February 8 Cement Factory

Eliminating Heat-affected and Heavy Labour

At the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In the first place, a great effort should be exerted to narrow the differences between heavy and light labour, to eliminate heat-affected and other harmful labour and to introduce on a broad scale both semi- and full-scale automation in all fields of the national economy."

Now in the Hwanghae Iron Works a mass campaign for technical innovation has been going on to carry through this teaching of the leader. In this course, big successes have been achieved in eliminating heat-affected and heavy labour remaining in some branches of production by introducing semi- and full-automation and industrial television.

Until sometime ago, there were many heat-affected labour in the steel-making shop. But now many sections of furnace are operated by push-button system.

Heat control and cooling system of the open-hearth furnace has been automated and industrial television introduced in all processes. This ensures the scientific operation of the furnace and efficient control of production.

Ore screening is done with the help of remote-control system.

In the control room operator observes the movement of all machines and ore screening through panel boards and television receivers installed on both sides.

Ore unloading operations, conveyer system extending as long as 1,000 metres and numerous screening machines—all these are remote-controlled by means of television and telephone.

The introduction of the remote-control system in ore screening has resulted in saving 70 per cent of manpower and increasing production two times.

Some production processes of the blast furnace and the coke oven have also been automated.

In those branches where automation and remote-control system were introduced, heat-affected and harmful labours have been eliminated, making all work easier and more pleasant.

And in spite of 30-40 per cent reduction in manpower production climbs steadily.

Sim Nung Mok

Basic Principles for Solution of Rural Question under Socialism (3)

Guidance and Management of Agriculture

The great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung regarded it as one of principles for the solution of the rural question to abolish the distinctions between industry and agriculture in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management. Based on this definition he set out the way to a solution of this problem.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...in order to eliminate the distinctions between town and country and the class distinction between the working class and the peasantry, it is necessary to rid the countryside of its backwardness in technology, culture and ideology and, at the same time, its backwardness in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management." (Kim Il Sung. *Selected Works*, Eng. ed., vol. IV, p. 42.)

The existence of the distinctions between town and country in the relations of ownership and the level of the economic management is related to the fact that the countryside lags behind the towns in ideology, technique and culture.

The difference between industry and agriculture in ownership relations is the essential one determining the class distinction between the working class and peasantry.

The economic foundation of the class distinction is the ownership of the means of production.

Under socialism there are two forms of socialist ownership, that is, all-people property and co-operative property. These two properties are represented by workers and peasants and this gives rise to the distinction between the two classes.

Therefore, the elimination of the distinctions between industry and agriculture in ownership relations constitutes important requisites for the abolishment of the class distinction between the working class and peasantry.

Meanwhile, the improvement of guidance and management of agriculture and development of co-operative property accelerate the technical, cultural and ideological revolutions in the countryside and make it possible to give effective assistance by towns to the countryside.

Thus, eliminating the backwardness of the countryside in the relations of ownership and the level of economic management is a cardinal problem in the final solution of the socialist rural question.

The basic direction of improving the guidance and management of rural economy, Comrade Kim Il Sung said, was to steadily bring the method of management and operation of agricultural co-operative economy closer to the advanced industrial method of enterprise management. This is a requirement of the law that guides the development of the socialist rural economy.

The socialist rural economy is a large-scale socialist economy rapidly developing in a planned way on the basis of the co-operative property.

It is also gradually approaching the level of industry in technical equipment.

It is true that the management and operation of co-operative farming is incomparably better than individual farming in its planification and systematization. But its level is still lower than that of the state economy, all-people property.

Therefore, in order to rapidly develop the socialist rural economy after the co-operativization the guidance and management of co-operative farming should be steadily improved and brought closer to the advanced industrial method of enterprise management.

Management of rural economy by industrial method means the strengthening of technical guidance to agricultural production and the planification and systematization of all management activities of co-operative farms.

This method of guidance and management promotes the technical revolution in the countryside, puts an end to differences and lack of organization in the management of agriculture, makes rational the use of land, farm machines as well as manpower and raises the cultured practices in production in the rural economy. It also gives a strong impetus to the growth of agricultural production and to the consolidation of the co-operative economy and improvement of the peasants' living.

The leader showed the easiest and quickest way of bringing the co-operative property to the level of all-people property. He held that the co-operative economy should, first of all, be developed and brought to greater perfection.

The system of the co-operative economy corresponds to the character and level of the production forces and conforms to the level of development of the peasants' consciousness under socialism. This system gives a powerful stimulus to the productive forces, demonstrating its immense superiority.

But the system of co-operative economy will remain immutable.

The factors determining co-operative property change as the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions are promoted in the countryside. Therefore, it is necessary that co-operative property should be steadily developed and brought to greater perfection as the material and technical basis of the rural economy is strengthened and the peasants' level of culture and ideological consciousness rises.

In order to bring co-operative property to the level of all-people property the questions of the correlation between property of the whole people and co-operative property and of the ties between industry and agriculture must also be solved correctly.

What is most important here is to organically fuse the two properties in such a way as to strengthen the direct production ties between industry and agriculture and constantly enhance the leading role of property of the whole people over co-operative property.

The direct production ties between industry and agriculture is that means of production made in the state sector are involved in productive activities of co-operative farms not through commodity-money relations. Only when these ties are strengthened, is it possible to realize the organic fusing of two properties.

For this purpose, it is necessary to expand and reinforce the state enterprises which directly serve the rural economy, to enlist the active participation of these enterprises in agricultural production and constantly enhance their role in the development of co-operative farming.

In this way, the modern material and technical means which belong to the property of the whole people will gradually account for an overwhelming proportion of agricultural production.

This alone will make it possible to smoothly accelerate the gradual conversion of co-operative property into all-people property. This is the shortest way to the correct solution of the socialist rural question.

The basic principles for the solution of the socialist rural question elucidated by the leader constitute the programmatic guiding principle sheding light on the road aheau to hasten the complete victory of socialism and the building of communism, because it shows the original way to the correct solution of the rural question newly arising after the establishment of socialist system.

A striking great leap forward has been seen in our socialist rural construction because the basic principles for solution of socialist rural question are being brilliantly put into practice.

The End

Kim Su Yon

No Justification for U.S. Aggressor Troops' Presence in South Korea

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States wants to take hold on south Korea for ever as a major stronghold to save its colonial ruling system which is going into total bankruptcy in Asia."

The U.S. imperialists want to make south Korea their stronghold to prop up their crumbling colonial ruling system in Asia. To this end, they use every crafty method to freeze the division of Korea and keep their colonial domination over south Korea.

They are trying to justify their occupation of south Korea and aggressive policy towards Korea on the strength of the "UN resolution".

As for the "UN resolution" designed for the purpose of legalizing their occupation of south Korea by dispatching the "UN forces" there, it is entirely null and void because it was adopted under the pressure of U.S. imperialism with no participation of the genuine representative of the Korean people.

Paragraph 7, Article 2 of the UN Charter states that the UN shall not be authorized to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state.

Therefore, the occupation of south Korea by the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops under the cover of the "UN forces" helmet is entirely illegal and wanton violation of the UN Charter.

Their occupation lasting for nearly 30 years is also wholly against the Korean Armistice Agreement, which provides for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea.

Article 60 of the Korean Armistice Agreement stipulates that both sides shall call a political conference within three months and all foreign forces are made to withdraw and the Korean question should be solved peacefully.

Disregarding this provision, the U.S. imperialists, defeated in the aggressive war, concluded with south Korea an aggressive and shackling "ROK-U.S. Mutual Defence Treaty" on August 8, 1953, immediately after the signature to the agreement. Under this treaty they were granted the right to station their troops there indefinitely.

Twenty years have passed since the conclusion of the armistice agreement, but the U.S. imperialists still have no intention to withdraw their aggressor troops.

It is clear from this that their continued occupation of south Korea is aimed to obstruct the peaceful solution of Korea's reunification and use it forever as their base for military aggression.

To cover their criminal acts the U.S. imperialists are raising a noise about the fictitious "threat of communist aggression from the north". They allege that their stationing is to check this aggression.

But this is no more than an excuse for their intervention and aggression against our country.

The "threat of southward aggression from the north" does not exist and cannot exist from the outset. The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea declared repeatedly that it had no intention to invade the south and reunify Korea with force of arms. Now that the north and the south declared to the world that they would refrain from resorting to arms, there is no justification for the presence of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops on south Korean soil under the cover of "UN forces".

The present situation is different from that of 1940's when they divided Korea into two under the name of the UN.

The days have gone when the imperialist powers could dominate other countries and intervene in their domestic affairs at their will. It is an irresistible trend of the times that many countries, big or small, are advancing towards the road of independence.

The U.S. imperialists must quit south Korea at once with their aggressor troops and lethal weapons.

The UN should take the "UN forces" helmet off the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops occupying south Korea misusing the UN flag and take measures to make them withdraw from there. Only by so doing, can it help Korea in her independent, peaceful reunification.

If the U.S. imperialists continue to cling to the policy of division and aggression, disregarding our national aspiration and trends of the times, they will provoke the bitter denunciation and strong protest from the Korean people and peace-loving peoples of the world and sober-minded public opinion. This will only hasten their doom.

Kim Un Myong

Shameless Political Fraudulence

The south Korean fascist bandits and the Japanese reactionary authorities had a series of secret talks in connection with the kidnapping case of Kim Dae Jung, an opposition democrat of south Korea. The case is still shrouded in mystery. They jabbered that the case was caused by the "individual act" of Kim Dong Uu, "first secretary" of the south Korean puppet regime's embassy in Tokyo. It was reported that recently south Korean "prime minister" Kim Jong Pil visited Japan and expressed his "regret" over the case. Thus, the case, they allege, has finally been settled.

Their act motivated by their heinous political aim is a virulent challenge to the fair opinion of the Korean people and the people throughout the world demanding the thorough investigation of the truth of the Kim Dae Jung case.

It is obvious that this criminal act which was committed in broad daylight in the very heart of Tokyo and even a ship was mobilized could not be an individual act.

No wonder that the Korean people and the honest-minded people of the world are bitterly denouncing this nasty, criminal act of the Pak Jung Hi fascist gangsters.

In face of ever-mounting indignant voices Pak Jung Hi fascist clique have tried hard to get out of the dilemma at a time when the discussion of the Korean question at the United Nations is just ahead.

The first step towards that end was "Kim Dae Jung's press conference" directed by the south Korean "CIA". This was followed by the argument that the charge rested entirely with Kim Dong Un. But their allegation cannot deceive a mere child. Then, they dispatched Kim Jong Pil to Japan in an attempt to finally settle the criminal case.

The developments in south Korea after the abduction case of Kim Dae Jung clearly show that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are none other than a group of heinous bandits and a military fascist clique who do not hesitate to use vicious methods in the maintenance of their fascist dictatorship.

Particular mention should be made here of the fact that the reactionary Japanese authorities allowed the agents of south Korean "CIA" to kidnap Kim Dae Jung in the land of Japan. Even after the case they, instead of investigating the truth, did everything in their power to cover the fascist Pak Jung Hi clique and solve the case through political bargain.

These unreasonable acts of the Japanese reactionary authorities are designed to save the south Korean fascist clique from ruin, involve themselves in a "two-Korea" plot and thus realize their aim of re-invading south Korea at any cost.

Their act is also linked with the vicious attempts of the U.S. imperialists who want "two Koreas" and the new policy of aggression in accordance with "Nixon doctrine".

Whatever sophistry the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and the Japanese reactionaries may resort to, no one will be taken in.

Nothing was attained in this false farce and the mystery has only become deeper. The farce fully reveals how despicably the Pak Jung Hi fascist clique and the Japanese reactionaries are in conspiracy with each other.

Kim Sun Hi

Traitor's Foolish Jargon

Kim Yong Sik, south Korean "foreign minister", speaking at the "national assembly foreign affairs committee" on October 29 prattled that he "opposes the dissolution of the UN Command" and that if the U.S. troops withdraw, a "danger" would arise to "peace," according to a report.

He went the length of babbling that south Korea is ready to "open diplomatic relations with north Korea".

As is clear to everyone, neither the peaceful reunification of Korea nor peace in Korea can be expected as long as the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces keep occupying south Korea and their interference is allowed.

The north-south dialogue which was arranged thanks to our initiative steps for national reunification has been deadlocked due to the vicious obstruction and peace in Korea is being threatened. This is because the U.S. imperialists persist in outrageous interference and aggressive machinations, egging the south Korean bellicose elements on to the "confrontation" with us and war gamble.

The traitorous Pak Jung Hi gangsters are feverishly stepping up arms reinforcement under the signboard of the "confrontation with dialogue," clamouring that the dialogue should be backed up with armed forces. And now they are shouting themselves hoarse with greater frenzy that the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces should remain in south Korea.

They are foolish enough to attempt to justify this, saying that it is necessary for "peace".

To all intents and purposes, such rigmarole of the Pak Jung Hi clique is nothing but a product of the treacherous act seeking a perpetual division of the country.

This was fully disclosed in Kim Yong Sik's jargon that south Korea is ready to establish "diplomatic relations" with us.

What a nonsense it is to talk about "diplomatic relations" in one nation.

This is designed to realize the two Koreas plot and, on this premise, to attain "co-existence".

The people will never tolerate such machinations of the traitorous Pak Jung Hi clique for perpetual split.

It is clear why the Pak Jung Hi clique is obdurately persisting in the two Koreas plot.

The respected and beloved leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"The traitorous force of south Korea is trying to gratify its lust for power and enjoy personal wealth and honour in return for dividing the country and the nation and selling them off to the foreign aggressors."

The Pak Jung Hi clique tries to maintain the lifelong one-man dictatorial power and enjoy personal pleasure and glory under the patronage of their masters in return for doing their best as traitors and hired lackeys selling off south Korea as a colony and military base of the U.S. imperialists and a commodity-market for the Japanese militarists for ever.

Ridiculous is the traitors' crafty trick to ward off the spearhead of the people's struggle by justifying their despicable treacherous acts.

Kim So Yol

A Year of Diplomatic Relations between DPRK and Pakistan

The first anniversary of establishment of the diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Islamic Republic of Pakistan falls on November 9.

The opening of this diplomatic relations was an event of great significance in further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries which were formed in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the prosperity of the countries.

Korea and Pakistan have so far developed the relations of friendship and co-operation in all fields of politics, economy and culture on the principles of complete equality, independence and mutual respect.

Today Pakistan under the leadership of President Chaudhri Fazal Elahi is achieving many successes in its struggle to build a new, independent and prosperous society. A large number of foreign monopoly concerns have been nationalized and new factories and enterprises built.

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan (1971-1975) a steel works with the annual capacity of 850,000 tons, chemical fertilizer factory with 10,000-ton capacity and a large-scale cement factory will be put into operation.

A series of advanced techniques have been introduced in the light industry and agriculture, with the result that new changes have taken place which could not be seen before independence.

In order to build genuine national culture this country has been accelerating actively "Pakistanization" of education and culture, opposing the imperialist cultural infiltration and all shades of decadent culture.

Especially, the Pakistani Government and people have made efforts to strengthen friendship and solidarity with many countries in Asia, Africa and elsewhere in the world on the basis of the independent and peace-loving foreign policy, maintaining a resolute stand against the war machinations and predatory colonial policy of imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Last year the Pakistani Government resolutely withdrew from the "United Nations Commission for the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea", a dirty tool for U.S. imperialist aggression on Korea. Earlier, it broke away completely from the "SEATO", an instrument of U.S. imperialism for aggression.

Moreover, the Pakistani Government and people expressed full support to the just struggle of the Egyptian, Syrian and other Arab peoples, strongly denouncing the Zionists for having ignited the gangster-like aggressive war against Arab peoples at the positive instigation of the U.S. imperialists.

All the anti-imperialist, autonomous measures taken by the Pakistani Government and people are enlisting active support from our people and peace-lovers the world over.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung declared:

"We will always stand firm by the peoples of all countries fighting for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress and work unceasingly to strengthen our solidarity with them." (Kim Il Sung, *Selected Works*, Vol. IV, Eng. ed., p. 609.)

The Korean people consider it their sacred internationalist duty to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of all countries fighting against imperialism and colonialism and for national prosperity.

Our people who treasure the friendly relations with the Pakistani people will, in the future, too, as in the past, fully support their just struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the consolidation of national independence and the development of national economy and culture.

We sincerely wish the Pakistani people greater success in their struggle to build a new, prosperous society.

Yun Hae Ik

Anti-Pak Jung Hi Voices Grow Stronger Abroad

Koreans in U.S. Demonstrate against Dictatorship

Koreans in the U.S. held a demonstration on October 27 in front of the U.N. Headquarters building in New York against the Pak Jung Hi military fascist clique, according to foreign press reports.

Included in the demonstrators were Rim Chang Yong, former south Korean UN "ambassador".

Rim Chang Yong said: "I took part in the demonstration as I felt I have the obligation to tell what it means to live in tyranny. The Pak regime is the most repressive regime in existence today".

The demonstrators stressed in a statement that the south Korean students' demands—overthrow of the Pak Jung Hi clique, dissolution of the CIA, the notorious den of intelligence politics and plots, discontinuation of dependence on Japan and establishment of a self-supporting economic system, etc.—were entirely just and expressed support and solidarity for them.

The statement said: "We wholeheartedly agree with the students' assertion that in south Korea today there is no freedom but is only the south Korean CIA and that the main characteristics of the Pak regime are lies and misrepresentations".

Fascist Suppression Aggravates Tension, Says Washington Post

The U.S. paper **Washington Post** said recently that opposition parties hardly can be seen in south Korea today owing to the suppression of political activities. Citing examples showing that the Pak Jung Hi clique arrest not only innocent people but also officers of the south Korean puppet army and pastors right and left and impose penalties upon them, the paper said that this whirlwind of fascist suppression in south Korea only increases tensions in Korea.

Saying that the south Korean authorities arrest at random innocent people by fabricating "spy cases," the paper said that they could not wrest any sign or evidence of "intelligence activities" from the arrested people.

Exposing the fact that the south Korean journalists and pressmen are placed under strict watch, the paper said that there is no freedom of speech in south Korea.

Uganda's Legitimate Step to Defend Sovereignty

On October 29 the Government of Uganda deported six U.S. marines who were engrossed in agitations and subversive activities in the country.

This was a legitimate step to defend the sovereignty of the country against U.S. imperialist aggression and interference.

The Korean people give full support to the step.

U.S. imperialism has been bent on interference in the domestic affairs and subversive activities in an attempt to place the newly-independent Uganda under its control. The Government of Uganda, however, has never yielded but unswervingly maintained the anti-imperialist, independent stand.

In the past the Government of Uganda took resolute action to expel the aggressive scouts of U.S. imperialism and Zionism who were engaged in all sorts of subversive activities and plots under the guise of "military adviser", "diplomat" and "peace corps". Recently, it detained 112 "peace corps" members when the plane carrying them stopped over at the airport.

Nor is this all. It broke off diplomatic relations with Israel acting as U.S. imperialism's "shock brigade" in aggression on the Middle East and has given active support to the just struggle of the Arab people.

All these steps are a glaring expression of the resolute determination of the government and people of Uganda never to tolerate aggression and intervention of the U.S. and other imperialists but to defend sovereignty of their country.

A sure victory is in store for the Uganda people in their struggle to defend the sovereignty against imperialist domination and subjugation.

Kim Jong Sun

Friendship Visits

☆ Thomas Meynassan, Director of **The Daho Express**, organ of the Dahomey government, arrived here on October 26 by plane for a visit to our country at the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A Chinese sports delegation headed by Yao Hsiao-cheng, a leading member of the Chinese Physical Culture and Sports Commission, arrived here on October 30 by train on the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ A delegation of the Japan Newspaper Editors Association headed by Yasuo Takeyama, Director of the Board of Directors, Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Board of Editorials of **Nihon Keizai Shimbun**, arrived here on October 30 by plane on the invitation of the CC of the Korean Journalists Union.

☆ A Bulgarian government trade delegation headed by Ivan Ivanov, Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived here on October 30 by plane on a visit to our country.

☆ A delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences headed by Kapitsa Andrei Petrovich, Chairman of the Presidium of the Far East Scientific Centre of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, arrived in Pyongyang on October 30 by plane to visit Korea at the invitation of the DPRK Academy of Sciences.

☆ Angel Hernandez, Director of the Department of Programs of the "Radio Havana Cuba" of the Republic of Cuba, arrived here on October 30 by plane on the invitation of the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee.

☆ A Bulgarian wireless communications team visiting Korea under this year's plan of exchange of sports teams between Korea and Bulgaria arrived here on October 30 by plane.

Friendship and Cooperation: *News in Brief*

⊙ A photo exhibition and film show were held on October 12 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang under the co-sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Democratic Yemen Friendship Association on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the start of the revolution in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

⊙ Pyongyang citizens had a meeting on October 13 to mark the 28th anniversary of the independence of Laos at the Moranbong Theatre.

⊙ A photo exhibition and film show were held on October 30 at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang under the co-sponsorship of the Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Algeria Friendship Association on the occasion of the 19th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

⊙ The Korean Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the Korea-Zambia Friendship Association arranged a photo exhibition at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang on October 23 on the occasion of the ninth anniversary of the independence of the Republic of Zambia.

(Continued from Page 2)

tems on the basis of territorial integrity and respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, non-interference in internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and the Leninist principle of peaceful co-existence.

Both sides warmly welcomed the conclusion of the Agreement on Ending the War and Restoring Peace in Viet Nam as a great historic victory won by the fraternal Vietnamese people with the internationalist assistance of the socialist countries and all the progressive forces of the world in their long-drawn struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys and expressed solidarity with the just struggle of the Vietnamese people against the violation of the Paris Agreement and for ensuring its strict implementation and for building socialism in the north, realising peace, independence and democracy in the south and achieving the peaceful reunification of the country.

The two sides welcomed the signing of the Agreement on Restoring Peace and Achieving National Concord in Laos and the protocol to it and expressed solidarity with the struggle of the Lao people for ensuring the implementation of the agreement.

The two sides expressed positive support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people against imperialism and the illegal Lon Nol regime and for the complete liberation of their country.

The two sides expressed solidarity with the peoples of the Asian region in their struggle against imperialism and for dismantling U.S. military bases and making U.S. troops withdraw from all countries of Asia, checking the revival of Japanese militarism and for liberation, consolidation of national independence and for peace and security in Asia.

The two sides noted that positive results are being achieved in the struggle for ensuring peace and security in Europe thanks to the tireless efforts of the European peoples, socialist countries in particular.

The Bulgarian side explained the work of the all European conference for the consolidation of peace in Europe and the world.

The two sides denounced the new aggressive acts committed by Israel with the backing of U.S. imperialism and Zionism against the Arab peoples and expressed solidarity with the peoples of Egypt, Syria and other Arab countries in their struggle to retake the Arab lands occupied by Israel, restore the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and achieve a durable and fair peace in the Middle East.

The two sides resolutely denounced the acts of the Chilean reactionaries who staged a fascist military coup d'etat with the backing of the imperialist forces, overthrew the Popular Unity Government and murdered the legitimate President Allende and strongly demanded that the arrested and imprisoned leaders of the Communist Party including Luis Corvalan, General Secretary of the Chilean Communist Party, and of the Socialist Party and other patriots be immediately released and that the bloody repression by the reactionary military forces of Chile be brought to an end at once.

The two sides positively supported the struggle of the African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism, old and new colonialism and racism.

The two sides expressed firm solidarity with the struggle of the working class and working people of the capitalist countries against capital's oppression and exploitation and for democratic rights and socialism.

The Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic unanimously pointed out that the talks between the two sides were held in an atmosphere of sincere and friendly mutual understanding and the measures taken for the further development of relations in an allround way between the two countries fully accord with the interests of the two countries and the interests of the common cause of peace and socialism.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the visit of the Party and government delegation of the Bulgarian People's Republic headed by Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was an epochal occasion in further expanding and developing the relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Parties, governments and peoples of the two countries in all fields and made a great contribution to strengthening the unity and cohesion of the socialist countries.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and President of the State Council of the Bulgarian People's Republic, invited, in the name of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and the State Council and Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, a Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to pay an official good-will visit to the Bulgarian People's Republic.

The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Pyongyang, October 29, 1973

Newly Independent Countries Advance

Today those countries which shattered imperialist colonial rule and newly won independence are vigorously marching forward to build a new, prosperous society, firmly holding their destinies in their hands.

In Zambia

The Zambian Government has recently taken a series of measures for diversified development of agriculture, giving prime attention to increasing grain production.

Particularly, it is actively introducing advanced farming methods, while supplying more chemical fertilizers and farm machines to the rural areas.

Thanks to these positive measures, the grain production has increased year by year. Last year the output of maize amounted to 630,000 tons.

Output of cotton has also been boosted. The quantity purchased showed an increase of more than 10,000 tons in 1971 as against 1964.

The cultivation of sugar cane started from 1968 on, and bumper crop followed. In 1972 395,000 tons were gathered.

In Mali

The people of Mali has been waging active struggle to do away with the evil aftermath of colonial rule and build the national economy.

In recent years many factories and enterprises were newly erected in Mali. Over 70 factories including a tannery, cement plant, oil mill and sugar refinery started operation.

In Kuwait

Every year witnesses the increased output of oil. This owes to the people's struggle to actively exploit the rich natural wealth and develop the national economy.

According to a report, 152 million tons or 5.2 million tons more than in 1971 were produced last year.

Kuwait has five oil refineries where the home-produced oil is processed. Their annual capacity is 32 million tons.

The positive efforts of the workers concerned have resulted in developing more petroleum fields.

In Peru

The people of Peru have made one success after another in their struggle to increase the economic independence of their country.

A new fishing port, a foreign dispatch said, was built near Trujillo city in the northern part of Peru. There are refrigerators, cold storages and fish processing facilities in the port.

At the oil refinery in Lima the output is markedly increased day after day. The daily output of gasoline reaches 4,800 barrels.

The Balad Textile Mill in Somalia

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